

The use of pilocarpine gel significantly reduced catalase activity and API index. Gel applications with the proposed drugs did not reduce catalase activity. However, they have lowered the API index to some extent. As a result of the first series of experimental studies, we can make a conclusion that an experimental model of periodontitis was developed using one of the pathogenic effectors of bacteria, namely hyaluronidase, which can significantly increase the permeability of bacteria and their toxins in periodontal tissues.

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**DENTAL PROTECTOR AND HEPATOPROTECTOR ACTION OF PHYTOGEL
"Dubovyi" ON RATS WITH HEPATO-ORAL SYNDROME**

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Hepato-oral syndrome is manifested by dental complications on the background of hepatobiliary pathology. First of all, pathogenesis of the hepato-oral syndrome is based on the violation of the antimicrobial function of the liver, which often occurs as a result of the activation of free radical processes under the action of hepatotoxicants. It is proposed to use antioxidant drugs to prevent the activation of free radical processes and violation of the antimicrobial function of the liver.

The purpose of the study is to determine the possibility of using oral applications of phytogel "Dubovyi" for the prevention and treatment of the hepato-oral syndrome.

Hepato-oral syndrome was reproduced in rats by intra-abdominal administration of the hepatotoxicant hydrazine sulfate. It was used phytogel "Dubovyi", which contains phenolic compounds extracted from oak wood. The condition of the liver was assessed by the level of elastase and malonic dialdehyde (MDA) in the liver and in the serum by the level of bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase, and alkaline phosphatase. The condition of the mucous membrane of the cheeks and gums was assessed by the level of elastase, MDA, urease, lysozyme. The degree of dysbiosis was calculated by the ratio of the relative activities of urease and lysozyme.

Administration of hydrazine sulfate to rats increases the level of inflammatory markers in the liver (elastase and MDA), and the level of liver markers (bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase) in the serum. In the mucous membrane of the cheek and gum, the activity of elastase, urease, and the degree of dysbiosis increases, but the activity of lysozyme decreases. Rats, which were treated with hydrazine sulfate, on the background of oral applications of phytogel "Dubovyi", in the liver normalizes the level of markers of inflammation in the serum, significantly reduces the activity of alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase, in the buccal mucosa and gums decreases the activity of elabiase, elastase increases lysozyme activity.

The introduction of hepatotoxicant hydrazine sulfate into the body of rats causes the development of hepatitis and the development of inflammatory-dystrophic processes in the tissues of the oral cavity (hepato-oral syndrome). Oral applications of the phytogel "Dubovyi", which contains phenolic compounds extracted from oak wood, have hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-dysbiotic effects on the tissues of the oral cavity.

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**COMPLICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS-INFLAMMATORY NATURE IN THE ORAL
CAVITY IN THE PRACTICE OF A DENTIST**

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The disorders of quantitative and qualitative microscopic flora content, that is, microbe biotic community of the oral cavity and colonization with pathogenic microorganisms, cause inhibition of the body immune reactivity, promote the occurrence of infectious-inflammatory complications, and become one of the important reasons for their development.

The objective of the work is to study the mechanisms of development of infectious-inflammatory complications in the oral cavity after oral surgery in order to improve their treatment and prevention. 81 patients, aged from 20 to 65, were examined. They were prepared for out-patient